As soon as Commodore Foote learned how near Colone Sussell had come to being successful, he resolved to send tim assistance, even though in doing so he might He found that the channel by which the Terry had got through was altogether too shellow streety, and the river was fast falling, and to run the enemy's batteries was the only alternative. I need not say to the friends and acquaintances of Captain Walke why he and his boat

sirs, and asked his assistance. Now we come to the

such a man and such a crew and such a boat as should secure it.

The night set in dark and stormy, which promised well for the undertaking. But about ten o'clock the heavy thunders and vivid lightnings began to roil and play among the clouds, as if, for once, nature had sepoused the cause of rebellion, and was now engaged in firing an alarum from Jove's artillery, and lighting up the scene with Heaven's ethereal throhes. These as terrific atorm; such as one can only witness in the West. You people at the East may imagine that you have heard thunder and seen lightning, witnessed storms and beheld majesty; but allow me to say that I have soon your choicest samples in that line, and can safely assert that an Eastern thunderstorm bears about the same relation to a Western one that a Berkshire county milt stream does to the Mississippi river, and that of last night was one of our largest sort. Indeed, the lightnings were so continuous and vivid that not a moment scarcely was the Carondelet out of sight until she had passed out of yiew clear below the rebel batteries. The robels were evidently taken by surprise by the bold managewre, for they allowed her to pass by the upper fort and anoreach the secretic first much her

codests—the latter, of course, unknown to the Fing Officer.

All day to day we have been speculating as to what damage might have been done her by the terrible firing, hat to single we feel at rest, for Captain Phelips has brought us the news direct from New Madrid that not one of the enemy's whots took effect upon her, and not a casualty opcurred on board. She arrived at New Madrid after daylight this morning, having laid by four the way down lest our own batteries might open upon her through some mistake.

The souse upper her arrived at New Madrid is represented as being one of the most wildly crediting ones ever witnessed. The soldiers were out upon the tanks, and fairly howfax with delight. Cheer after cheer went up for Commodors Foote, Captain Walke, the navy, the Caracastat, the tars and even for the colored cabin boy and when the Captain's gig went ashore to report, the soldiers caught the sailors up in their arms and passed them from one to another, with accompanying embraces more timestest than agreeable.

est than agreeable.

three Union transparie ere now at New Madrid, and we may soon expect warm work. The imblabbers and clamorers, who have been sniveler Commodore Foote's long delay, begin to see
hat he was waiting for. I wonder it they will not
a similar discovery about General McClellan's
before long.

which we was waiting for. I wonder it they will not make a similar discovery about General McCleilan's course before long.

In writing the above I had almost forgotten another faw it for the island and opened fire upon our gunboate and severar. Of course we replied, and the firing continued one two hours, when the rebel monater floated off down here for the Missouri shore has revealed the fact hashes received a mortal wound in the action, and new casualt in the river, with nothing but the artreme aper that bomb proof roof above the water. No frame and ty saliors and soldiers, spiked all the guns in the upper bod bettery.

The chrobology of the week runs thus at the Island:—We housely night, the Carondelet ran the rebel blockade. Who will say that Commodore Foote and his fleet have saided. Who will say that Commodore Foote and his fleet have saided. Who will say that Commodore Foote and his fleet have saided. I must not anticipate. I have stack Secret. The distinguish monned twent some saided they will not not be said and they are now held by United States troops.

Included in the capture are the following vessels:—be store.

John Simons. Ohio Belle.

Agoo. Admirat.

Grampus. Winchester. Two wharf boats.

Mohawk, and two other transports, were scuttled and suit looped, I must not anticipate. I have stack Secret. The Winchester was sunk seme time since; and subsequently so much destroyed as to render her worthless.

been side? You may look for stirring news this week. But if orget, I must not anticipate. I have stuck Secre-tary Stanton's order in my note book with some of Spanding's glue. I read it every morning before prayers.

Our Island No. 10 Naval Correspondence OFF ISLAND No. 10, April 7, 1862.

Our ISLAND No. 10, April 7, 1862.
The Relei Mission from the Mainland for a SurrenderApproach of Their Flag of Truce to the Union Fleet on
the Mission's Shore-Bearding by the Uniomite and Result-Commencement and Progress of the NegotiationCogmit Reasons for the Submission of the Rebels, de.

ce my last communication one or two noticeable incidents have transpired here, which, however, as I write, bid fair to be overshadowed by a greater and more exciting event-nothing less than the surrender of the

shore, through the darkness of the night I can see a ves set approach from the rebel works, signalizing her peace ful mission by continuous blasts of her whistle, to which the flagship Benton responds, inviting her to approach until she is within half a mile, when she is stopped, and a messenger is despatched

The tug approaches the rebel vessel, boards her, and in a few minutes returns to the flagship. In the mean time her tug is despatched to the quarters of Colonel Buford, commanding the land forces in this vicinity, which a'so returns quickly to the Benton. An interval of half an hour clapses, when two tugs run

out from the Benton, one going to the gunboat Mound the tog at the flag of truce boat that vessel returns to the island, and both tugs again repair to the flug-hip.

Immediately another of these tiny creft is sent up the

the tog at the flag of truce boat that vessel returns to the island, and both tugs again repair to the flag-ship. Immediately another of these tays creft is sent up the river in the direction of the Union land, encampment, and another repeats the whit to Colone Baloud's quarters, returning immediately.

As I write others are offing about in different directions, apparently conveying messages and despatches. The meaning of all these mysterious movements is not clear, though the occupancy of the island has been deferred until morning—it is now eleven olcoke P. M.—and that the Flag Officer is arranging the details for the debrekation.

Whatever it means there is great activity throughout the fleet. The cluster of boats, with which this vessel is moored, is alway with curronity, and all are antiously waiting the arrival of hig with despatches for us but flower and that the stand is a surroner. You have already been informed of the safe passage of the guibact Caronine passage.

But lest all this should turn out a meaningless morement, it will not be uninteresting to refer to lesser makes the passage of the guibact Caronine passage to the guibact Caronine passage to the guibact caronine with passa

ISLAND No. 10, April 8-7 A. M. the Surrender Complete and Unconditional—Taking Pos-section—The Prisoners, Property and Trophics—What the Retal General Thought of Himself—A Hasty Retreat on the Mainland—Spiking and Refiting Guns—Installa, tion of the Union Forces on the Island—The Marine and

After the Siege-Description of the Retei Batterns
After the Siege-Description of Back Work and Its
Armament-Casualties of the Enemy-Telegraphic Communications of the Retei Officers-Good News from Toptonville-Songs of the War and Poetical Stimulants for The story is told.

The long suspense and season of anxiety the country has experienced is at an end.

Island No. 10, the famous stronghold of the rebels. quakes which in former years shook this whole region of country have not deigned to trouble, has sur

pessession of their capture.

Already two Union gunboats—the Mound City and

St. Louis—are guarding the works, and transports loaded with troops are on the way to occupy them.

The surrender is unconditional, though it covers merely the public property left by the robels in their flight; for it appears that the whole army encamped on the mainland have fled in utter rout and confusion, leaving all their guns, tents, stores and ammunition for us to dispose of as we may see fit.

The small garrison on the island stack, about three hundred strong, have surrendered as prisoners of war. The force that had been encamped on the main land is variously estimated at from six to ten thousand. These have all scattered in confusion, each man looking out for himself. Their flight commenced at one P. M., at which time orders were issued from the general head-quarters to the several commands to be ready to evacuate at a moment's notice. When this order was received on the floating battery—as I am informed by a deserter Bragg." The commundant of the post was Brigadier Genecommand, issued the following address to the forces:-

command, issued the following address to the forces:

Meanguartess, Maonin Bann, April 5, 1832.

Soldings.—We are strong's secondarder and commanded—each to the other.

Let me tell you who I am. I am a general, made by Beauregard—a general selected by Beauregard and Bragg for this command when they knew if we imperil.

They have known me for twen y years. Together we have shood on the fields of faction them your confidence should be supported by the strength of the confidence of the fact of the fact of the strength of the confidence of the repel troops by the time, having in three days suffered a federal gunboat to rum his blockade—the offence for which his predocessor was relieved. of the command-and set the example of rapid running,

serves promotion.

The example thus ignominiously set by the officers was speedily followed by the men, and at sundown the mainland was completely deserted of soldiers, save here and there a straggler who preferred remaining and taking his chances with the "Yankees," rather than following the fading fortunes of the Southern confederacy.

forty-six sick in the hospital. The baste of the evacuation is plainly seen by cooked and uncooked meals, the quantity of private bag gage and other personal effects, the undamaged stores—ordnance, commissary and quartermaster's—left in the encampinant for our forces to capture. The whole eccampinent was left as if the forces intended returning immediately in time for supper. As one deserter describes it, "they went like a fock of sheep." The only thought they seemed to have for the future occupants of the works was to spike their guns, and this they did effectually; though here a singular incident is noticeable.

The upper battasy, which our brave men so-coolly spiked one night last week, was found to have the spiking carefully removed from all its guns and to be in readiness for further oftensive operations. These guns, and these only, were left unspiked.

When the force upon the inland became informed of the mainland, their indignation knew no bounds. No indicements would avail to entice them away, and as it would be folly for them to ofter further resistance unaided, they resolved to sucreuder, and at once sent the seame to Sote in with cooked and uncooked meals, the quantity of private bag

The feating battery originally mounted twenty guns ien of which were left at Columbus; two were subsequently mounted upon the island, leaving her armsmoot at precent as follows.—

Two rifled thrity-two pounders.

Two rifled thrity-two pounders.

Two rifled thirty-two pounders.
Two eight-inch smooth bores.
Four seven-inch smooth bores.
These are all serviceable if they be raised.
Of stores of all kind there appears to be even a more liberal supply here than fell to our possession at Fort boneleon. There are several buildings filled with ordnanos stores, besides which there are large magazines attached to nearly all the batteries, which are well supplied with ainmunition. A good deal of ammenition has been wasted and destroyed, but the amount is triffing when compared with the quantity secured and in good order.

been wasted and destroyed, but the amount is trifling when compared with the quantity secured and in good order.

The two wharf boats mentioned above are among the argest of their graft, and are leaded down with all manner of commissary stores. Besides these there is in one pile upon the river bank five hundred barrels of prime mess beef, together with quantities of rice, molasses, four, pork, sugar, &c., scattered about in all directions. The value of all this property is beyond estimate, at least instil it is collected together.

The cause of this singular evacuation and surrender is solely the ciusion of the blockade by our gunboats. As soon as it became apparent that they could not prevent the passage of our armed vessels down the river, the rebel officers began to talk of evacuating, as I am informed by a deserter, and when the soond boat went down the determination to evacuate was formed. Botheless the movement has saved a great many lives, as it is pretty generally known that this was the day determined upon for a combined strack upon the enemyphy both Commodore Foote and General Pope. Had the engagement taken place it would have been a desperate and a terrible one, doubtless causing the shedding of an immense amount of human blood, lookily this has been avoided, our coveted position is gained, and the rebel works, both upon the main land and the island, showing the position at the moment of the serveral stateries on the mainland and the leaner all between the mainland and the leaner.

and directly in the bend of the river. It is a very substantial work, having anti-work and two and two and two therty-two and two anti-floors. In the rear of the main wild it the battery is an earthwork, designed for a single pivot gun to range over the other guns of the battery are accepted to the main wild it the battery is an earthwork, designed for a single pivot gun to range over the other guns of the battery, and the corner lay just the product of the battery are corner lay just are eight more, none of which are mounted. These are all heavy pieces. A short stretch of ride pits extends from the lower and of the battery in the corner shown on the diagram, to the river, designed to and in repulsion landing parties. Behind these works numerous streets of tests stretch bar, to the woods.

It is not to the street of the street in the street of tests stretch bar, to the woods.

It is not the street of the battery to the woods.

It is not the street of the battery to the woods.

No 4. This battery has an excellent range directly up the street of the battery to the woods.

No 4. This battery has an excellent range directly up the street of the battery to the woods.

No 5. This battery has an excellent range directly up the street of the battery to the woods.

No 6. This battery has an excellent range directly up the street of the same nature as these of out-buildings, negro quarters, &c., seed as the rebel head-quarters. Directly in the read of this is a fart three handward quarters. Directly in the read of this is a fart three handward quarters. Directly in the read of the street of the same nature as the heat of the street of the same nature as the heat can be the street of the same nature as the heat can be the street of the same nature as the heat can be such as the street of the work. The range of the same nature as the nature of the work, The range of the same nature as the nature as the range of the surface of the work. The range of the battery is very cast, taking in the whole of the same nature as the nat

which Southern papers have occasionally mentioned isolated cases.

But I have more incontestible evidence even than this of their dishonesty. In the evacuation of headquarters the officers and attaches were in such haste as to leave many documents behind that they would be glad to recover. Among other things the telegraph operator left a book containing a full record of "official measages sent and received."

They had a submarine cable leading to the island. Among the messages recorded in this record bock I find the following.—

Headquarters, Madrid Band, March 17—3:30 P. M. To Gaptain Rucker, commending Island No. 10:—

Are all well:

ANSWER.

ISLAND NO. 10, March 17—3:30 P. M. To Brig, General McCows, Headquarters, Madrid Bend.—

Three men killed and some wounded. RUCKER.

HEADQUARTERS, MADRID BEND, March 17—3:45 P. M. To Island No. 10:—

Well done, boys. Will meet your orders. McCOWN.

To list any No. 10.—
Well done, boys. Will meet your orders. McCOWN.
This was the third day after the commencement of the siege and the second day of the bombardment. How many have been killed and wounded since cannot be ascertained; but as they are caught in a life in this instance, we may presume that our three weeks of cannonading has not been ineffectual.

This record of telegrams shows another thing. It shows that the rebel officers were fully informed of our movements. On the third day of the present month a despatch was sent to the island from headquarters, at acon, as follows:—

Be very eighlant to night, and keep a sharp look out for the gunboats in case they attempt to pass

nevery against conight, and keep a sharp look out for the gunboats in case they attempt to pass.

It was on that very night that the Carondelet run the blockade, and at the time this message was passing she was getting ready. So that, where correspondents are consured for divalging feture movements, the fault is frequently inside headquarters, tor in this instance not a correspondent had the slightest intimation of the meditated movement, nor was it known at all away from the diagship and the Carondelet.

As I write the news reaches us that the entire force that ded so precipitately from this region have been captured by General Pope's command, near Tiptonyille, on the opposite side of the neck. The particulars of this capture, if the report is outlined, will be furnished you. There are indications on every hand that there will be no halting at this point.

no haiting at this point.

resurcal structures son the midst of successive disastrons defeats, the robets keep their courage up. Throughout the deserted encampments here were found numerous loyal secession sougs, which their soldiers are, doubtiess, encouraged to sing. Of these I send you a few samples as curiosities. The first is skyled.

ions, encouraged to sing. Of these I sen
imples as divisities. The first is styled

CONFEDERATE LAND.

BY H. H. STRAWARDOR.

States of the South Confederate Land!

Gor for his come—the hour is night.

Its uni-clies the on every hand—

Rise as one man to do or die!

From fountain, vale, and prairie wide,

From forcat vast, and field, and glen,
And drowded city, pour thy tide,

Oh, fervid South! of patriot men.

Up, o'd and young the weak, be strong!

Rise for the right—hurt back the wrongAnd fout to foot, and brand to brand.

Strike for our own Confederate Land!

Kake every house, and rock, and tree,
And hill, your forts, and fen and flood!

Tied not our soit shall rather be

Gre waste of hame, one see of blood!

Nen their steel, but fear their gold—

Not Yankee force, but Yankee fraud.

Trust not the race—as false as colu—

Whose very prayers are lies to God

Up, o'd and young, &c.

Armed, or unarmed, stand fearless forth,
Sons of the South stand, wife and maid

Against the fout, insidious North

Our babes shall wield the battle blade

Out honge free him to the life for life!

"Strike till the last armod toe expire!"

Up, o'd and young, &c.

The second is called

The second is called

WAIT FOR THE WAGON.

[Under the head is a wood cut of a wagon, drawn by four mules, laten with cotton. It is driven by a white man to carter, and on top of the bales are seen two negroes lolling at ease, and, consequently, in high giec.]

Come, all you sons of freedom, and join our Southern band We are going to aght the engmy, and drive them from our wagon.

land;
Justice is our motto, and Frovidence our guide,
Justice is our motto, and we'll all take a ride.
Chouts—Wall for the wagon,
The dissolution wagon,
The dissolution wagon,
And we'll all take a tale.

Secresion is our password, and our rights we'll all demand, And to defend our irresues we piedge our hearts and hands; Jeff. Davis is our Prentident, will stophens by his side, Brave Beauregard, our General, will join us in the ride.

Canone—Wait for the wapen, &c.

Our wagon's pienty large enough, our running gears are good,
It's stuffed with colton around the sides, and made of Southern wood;

Chorus—Wait for the wagen, ac.
There's Tennesse and Texas also in the ring;
They wouldn't have a government where totton isn't King;
Alabama, 100, and Florida, have long ago replied;
Alabama, 100, and Florida, have long ago replied;
Missasapp is ish the wagon; analous for the vide.
Ghogus—Wait for the wagon, dc.

Chours—Wait for the wagon, dr.

Kentucky are Maryland are slow:
They maist iola ere long, or where will they go?
The Masouri boys are really to join our noble tide,
so come along brave Joeisson, and join us in the ride.
Caosus—Wait for the wagon, ac.
Our cause! mast and holy, our mene are brave and true;
To whap the Lincoin invaders is all we have to do,
God bless our noble army, in Him we all comble,
So jump into the wagon, and we'll all take a ride.
Caosus—Wait for the wagon,
The dissolution wago.
The South is our wagon,
And we'll all take a ride.
Our Sew Madrid May at Coursespondence.
On Board Stramer Hitty Gilmonr.)

On Board Id May at Coursespondence.

On BOARD STRANKE HITTY GILDORK,
BRIOW NEW MADRID.

Minustry River, April 8, 1862.

March of Generals Paine and Stantey to Tiptoneille-Reatons for the Movement-Surrender of the Rebel Army on
the Mainland to Central Pope-The Troops March Into
Camp and Stack their Arms-A Ride and Scenes Along
the Route of the Retreat-The Defeated Communders in
Tiptonville-List of the War Malerial Taken-The Rebel
Mail Bage and Letters of Deposits-Species had of the Re-

Trytomrille—List of the War Malerial Tuken—The Rebel Mail Bage and Letters of Despoir—Topography of the Rebel Strongled—Interview with Second Ladies, and a Fair One selve Sphoothies with the Union—Feeling of the Negroes in Tennesse—At Island No. 10—Applications of the Scillers for Protection—Value of Our Naval Gains—Designation of Second the Rebel Regiments Copyrord—Chronological Regard of the Siege and Triumph, de.
Before this reaches you the great North and the loyal people at the South will have subsided from a fresh barst of popular excitement, engandared by the last great though bloodless victory. The telegraph has told you of the capture of Island No. 10 and its surroundings—the Western Gibraltar! and "Confoderate Thermopyles"—but it is left for the reporters to give datails, and my quota shall be forthcoming. When I closed my last letter as New Madrid, I little expected that my task to-day would be such a pleasant one; for I anticipated a scene of strife and bloodshed, instead of a quiot surrender, after so much rebel bragging about Southern chivalry and Confederale invincibility. But 'tis as 'tis, and I am glad Confederate invincibility. But 'tis as 'tis, and I am glad

early, and by daylight the divisions of Generals Paine and Stanley were on the march to Tiptonville, lifteen miles low Mrs. Merriwether's. The rebels had been retreating in that direction the afternoon before, and it was thought that they were endeavoring to cross over Reelfoot lake, or somewhere in that vicinity. Accordingly our troops were pushed forward with all possible speed, and at night camped at Tiptonville and Merriwether's, while a strong force was posted at the only point where by any possibility the rebels could cross the lake, some four miles from the town. Squads of rebel soldiers kept coming in sight of our nicksta during the night and at times would come. ow Mrs. Merriwether's. The rebels had been retreating the town. Squads of rebel soldiers kept coming in sight of our pickets during the night, and at times would come boldly up and surrender themselves prisoners of war. At daylight this morning General Pope and staff, and Assist ant Secretary of War Scott, went down to the locality, and of course General Pope assumed the full command. It was expected that some know of resistance would be made, and no one ever surmised that the enemy, who it was learned had marched over from Island No. 10, had concluded to give himself up so meekly, so preparations were made accordingly. But shortly after sunrise General commanding the "confeds" that he had surrendered the island and fortifications to Commodore Poote the night before, and that the forces under his command were ready to follow the "fortunes of war," and requesting General Pope to come out and march them into were ready to tollow the "fortunes os war," and requesting General Pope to come out and march them into
camp. General Pope, in reply, informed his Confederateship that if the rebels had thus concluded, all they
had to do was to come into camp and go through the
formula. Accordingly about four thousand rebels were
marched in and stacked their arms, and this closed the
drama so far as Island No. 10 was concerned.

and arrived at Tiptonville about noon, having ridden over the route pursued by the retreating rebels two days before. All along the route were the debris of the flying army-blankets, shotguns, knapsacks, canteens, gun carriages and caussons—scattered in the greatest confusion. The farm houses were plundered and gutted, and the quantity and quality of farm stock to be seen were small and miserable. A more perfect picture of ruin cau scarcely be imagined. Arriving at Tiptonville I found General Hamilton in

command, General Pope having gone by land to No. 10. The village was literally througed with butternut colored

first most of Union grub.

THE REDEL GENERALS AND REGIMENTS.

was the redoubtable General Mackall—he who in a speech at Memphis, a few days ago, asserted that he "would fight the rederal birelings as long as his" heart pulsated with life, and would die ten thousand deaths rather than fall into the hands of the Northern barbarians." The scene to-day don't look much like it-

however. General Schaumm, a Prussian, and two other brigadier generals. I could gain but little information from the secesh," for they were generally taciturn and down, hearted; but I ascertained that Pillow was under arrest in tichmond for deserting Fort Donelson, and that General

Richmond for deserting Fort Donelson, and that General McCown was now being courtmartialed at Corinth for evacuating New Madrid.
General Macuall is a rebel Major General, and was formerly in the United States regular service, and connected with the Adjustant General's office. He is a man of perhaps forty years of age, good natured and pleasant in conversation, and is evidently a man of genius, but not much courage, else he would have given us more trouble.

General Gauntt is from Arkansas, and was formerly Colonel of the Third regiment from that State, but was promoted to a brigadiership for bravery at Bolmont in October last. He was elected to the Unionists of his district, but when his State went over to ruin he went with it. He is only about twenty eight years of age, but has an experience and popularity of fifty. Of the other three brigadiers I could bearn nothing, except that they were recent appointments.

There were seven regiments of Confederates surrendered, but the officers say that they would not average ever four hundred men each. As near as I could accertain from the officers surrendered, the following list embraces our gain:—

One major general.

Fity-six capasis.

Sixty-four first licutemants.

Lighty-one second licutemants.

Regiments officers for tweive regiments, about four liquidred each.

About four thousand privates.

Six hundred and fity mules.

Twelve hundred horses.

Five thousand stand of arms.

Twenty four field pieces—six and tweive-pounders.

Over one hundred pieces heavy artillery.

Four hundred wagons, and syades, exce, shovels, wheelharrows, harness, tents and baggage without limit.

I should not here forget to mention, as embodied in our
acquisitions, some nine steamboats, several of them of
the first class, as the Yazoo, Natchez, Je Soto, Ohlo
Ene, Res Hover, Admiral, &c. Neither should I omit
notice of intinense piles of barrels of beef, perk and
hams, sacks of corn and oats, bales of hay and ordnance
stores illimitable.

Beile, Real Rover, Admiral, &c. Neither should I omit notice of Immense piles of barrels of beef, perk and hame, sucks of corn and oals, bales of hay and ordnance stores illimitable.

General Mackail was disposed to be facetious at times, and joked about his situation as a prisoner of war. Other officers also concluded it would be a very good chance for them to go North to spend the summer, and wondered if Mr. Stanton would not press the hotels at Niagara, Saratoga, Newport and Long Branch into service, and assign them for prisoners' barracks.

Among our captures were two Confederate mail bags, filled with letters, ready to send away. These were overhauled, and such as were of importance turned over to General Hallock. Some of these letters were of great use to me. For instance, one was from a colonel in the rebel service to Hon. A. M. Gentry, of Texas, in which counts this passage:—

I tell you, Coloned, that there is no use in further resistance. We have neither the non nor the means to carry on the near. Our troops are utterly demornized, and heartsuck and homesick. My regiment has not been poid a cent in fise months, and to-day I, who you know am worth, in ordinary times, one hundred thousand dollars, am obliged to borrow the price of the postage upon this letter. How can men be expected to fight under such circumstances?

Another was from a captain in the Second Mississippi to a Mrs. —, whom one would suppose to be his affianced, asking the ioan of a "V" until pay day.

Most of them were disbeartening, and gave evidence of a degree of misanthropy and demoralization such as would be little expected from the blow and bombast induiged in by them three months ago.

I was amused at a remark made by an Irish colonel whom I talked with, who concluded that there was no use in fighting against people who could transport steamers overland to get them in the rear of an enemy.

The rebel troops were principally from Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, were rather better uniformed and armed than the ragamufflin

Making a grand total of property saved affoat \$235,000 The following is a partial list of the rebel regiments

aptured:— Fortieth Tennessee. Forty-sixth Tennessee.

Forty-sixth Iennessee.
First Aithamas.
Eleventh Arkansas.
Third Arkansas.
Tweifth Arkansas.
Trest Mississippi.
Companies A and B, Pelican Guard, New Orleans artiflery, French.
The arms used by the rebels were principally of the same class captured at Bonelson, viz. shot gons, squirrel rifles and a few muskets. There were but a few bayonets among them, and but few pistols. The absence of small arms is accounted for from the fact that most of them were private property, and have been secreted or thrown into the river.

There were eight rebel guns planted on the river below New Madrid, all of which were captured by the glunboats Carondelet and Pittsburg on Sunday.
I send you a rebel newspaper correspondence from Island No. 10, which I gleaned from the rebels mails captured on the island. You will find in it much that is edifying and instructive, insamuch as it lets in several rays of light to the secret working of Confederate management. I need not point them out, for the facts will be patent to every one who will read them. Suffice it to say that the "Bloody Eleventh" is the most abject and craven regiment of our whole capture.

The question will naturally be asked "Why did the rebels surrender themselves so easily, making no show of resistance" and I opine that the Confederate general will find the task of self-vindication a more difficult one than poor Pillow had in exceipating himself from censure at Bonelson. They certainly could not have been starved out, for the immense stores of provisions were sofficient for their subsistence for several weeks, nor was there any lack of arms or ammunition or any decimation of forces; but the whole affair seems to have been a most unwarrantable and unjustifiable lizate. Chivarry, if this is a specimen of that commodity at the South, is about played out, and the vaunted courage and boasted determination of the Southern people to "die in the last died," at a Pillow, or to "die in the last died," at a Pillow, or to "die in the last died," at a Pillow, or to "die in the last d

Northern Darbarans, or share the superior of the capture can be given in a few words.—
The gunbouts and mostars began the investment of the place on the 15th of March.
On the 20th, Colone Bissell commenced the task of taking the transports through "the sag" and.
On the 5th of April arrived with them at New Madrid.
On the 5th the troops under General Paine crossed over

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The spirits of the shooty between the spirits of the spirits and the spirits of the spirits of the spirits of the spirits and that would be plocious.

The health of this command is remarkably fine. Men alt in fine spirits and ready to meet the enemy at any time; and when they do come they may expect a hearty welcome and a shower of shot from the Eleventh Arkansas regiment.

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The Military Camal.

THE OPERATIONS OF COLONEL BISSELL'S ENGINER CORPS—THE MANNER IN WHICH THE CANAL WAS CUT—THE LAND OF THE WOBERTAKING—SETCH OF THE MODE OF CULTING DOWN THE TRESS, ETC. [From the correspondence of the Rochester Union.]

After the surrender of the forts at New Madrid we (Colonel Bissell's engineer regiment) were engaged for four days unspiking guns, changing batteries, establishing new works and other engineering matters. Then we were sent over by General Pope to ascertain whether it was not practicable to establish batteries opposite island No. 10, so as to enflade their works on the Kentucky shore. We spent three days in the awamps in cances, with darkeys as guides, but found the project impracticable. Colonel Bissell, however, stated that he could by hard labor get steamboats and flatboats through the woods and bayous, and by that means land our forces nearly opposite New Madrid, and take all the enomy's works in the rear. General Pope at once gave him a cutte bleache, and he sent to Cairco for four steamboats, six flats, and such guns as could be spared. They sent the steamers W. B. Terry, John Trio, Gimore and Ennua, with the barges, a quantity of lumber, &c., and one eight-inch odumbiad and three thirty-two pounders. Tools we did not need, for the regiment carries everything, from the heaviest ropes and screws down to fine steel drills for unspiking guns. Our route was about twelve miles long, of which two inless were through thick timber, and the remaining ten through steel through. The machines were rigged from rafts and our lowest flats, and worked each by about 500 feet; here the wide, in whichlightity feet are required for the builts of the boats. The timber is cut four feet below the gurface of the water, lin ore short strength and cut of the very through the ra